Vol. LVI.... No. 18, 322.

THE BIG CONFERENCE MEETS.

REMARKABLE GATHERING OF REPRE-SENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN OF THE LAND.

THEY COME FROM EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH, REGARDLESS OF PARTY OR SEC-

COUNTRY A CURRENCY OF WHOSE STABILITY AND VALUE THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION.

Indianapolis, Jan 12.-The National Monetary Conference, called at the instance of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and composed of representatives of similar organizations from all parts of the country, assembled in Tomlinson Hall this afternoon. The arrangement of the hall was in neral similar to that for the Gold Convention, consisting of the National colors draped over the platform. There was a sprinkling of spectators the galleries, and the hour preceding the beginning of business was enlivened by music from a band.

The convention was called to order at 2:35 o'clock by Hugh H. Hanna, chairman of the Executive Committee, under whose management and who originated the movement culminating in the meeting to-day. He introduced the Rev. L M. Haynes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who opened the proceedings with pray-In the name of the Executive Committee, Mr. Hanna extended a cordial welcome to the delegates. They understood and appreciated the away. convention at this period of the year

J. W. Smith, secretary of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, read the call under which the convention assembled. The emphatic terms of the call, declaring it to be the sentiment of the business men of the country that they should take part in shaping the financial legislation of the country, and that they would never agree to any proposition which would degrade the present standard of values, were received with ap-

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Executive Committee. Pursuant to the resolutions of on December 1, it is said, the committee has sent out invitations to the Boardstof Trade, commercial clubs and such like organizations of all the of the United States of a population of 8,000 and greater, according to the last census, requesting these to send delegates to this con-There are assembled here 300 delegates, representing business organizations of cities in nearly every State in the Union.

committee recommended for the temporary organization committees on Credentials, on Permanent Organization, on Rules and Order of Business, each consisting of fifteen members; that all resolutions concerning the currency and banking systems and mode of procedure shall be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions, to be appointed by the permanent chairman; that each delogate present shall be entitled to one vote; that the hours for holding the sessions shall be: Morning session, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; afternoon session, 2:30 p. m. to 6 p. m.; evening session, 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. temporary chairman the Executive Comtee recommended E. O. Stanard, of St. uis: for temporary secretary, Jacob W. Smith. and for sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Golt, of Indianapolis,

EX-GOVERNOR STANARD'S ADDRESS.

can by reviewing the steps which led to the vention. He then said:

Is not my purpose on this occasion to suggest a fiven line of policy to be pursued in remedying the evils of which compilaint has been made or the evils of which compilaint has been made or the evils of which compilaint has been made or the evils of which compilaint has been made or the said some of the most glaring defects, to mind, in our financial system. In this connects it is safe for me to say that the stability, esperity and safe y of Sommerckal, manufacturebanking and agricultural operations depend a safe, comprehensive and stable financial act for in Government—a policy that can be ed on to last from one year to another, and from political administration to another, and to be chas far as possible, out of the realm of politics, andidence is the foundation on which business all affairs of material interest are built. There end be enough money to do the business of the nerty, and there should be no doubt about its ractor, and no shaking of co-fidence to take at and keep it out of circulation.

The people of the United States not only should be confidence in our financial methods, but all nations of the earth with whom we have compilar relations should have assurance of the builty of our financial methods, but all nations of the earth with whom we have compilar relations should have assurance of the builty of our financial affairs, so that they may we on what basis they are working. This is of at importance to us as well as to foreign native exported to foreign countries more afficiency which we should have exported a foreign countries more afficiency with a same and the products of the united to fareign countries more afficient more than \$500,000,000 worth of their products.

There were great emergencies, I believe to be a very strong and constantly increasing viction money our people that some method with each of the created as a circulating medium, by are a constant menace to our Treasury resent to the credit of the Government, and meac

setter way devised for their withdrawal from cirmation.

While I am mentioning some of the defects, as I
while I am mentioning some of the defects, as I
while I am mentioning some of the defects, as I
while I would say that I see no reason why our
National Banking inw should not be so amended as
to allow the National banks to I sue notes up to
the nar value of the bonds which they hold as a
last for their Issue, instead of Issuing, as they are
last for their Issue, instead of Issuing, as they are
last for their Issue, instead of Issuing, as they are
last controlled to do, only 49 per cent of the par
value of the bonds that cost them perhaps 118 to 129.

Then there is a tax of I per cent on the issue of
National bank circulation, and I see no necessity
for so large a tax as this, as it must ultimately be
laid by the borrower. I believe the tax should be
reduced to one-quarter of I per cent.

There are many advantages connected with the
National banking system of the country, and this
yellow, it is a substant to branch banks in
maler circles with largely reduced minimum of
maler circles with largely reduced minimum of
where a loss has come to the holders of National

ores are many suggestions of reform. One is to are many suggestions of reform. One is to two all paper money under the denomination hereby forcing a larger volume of silver and circulate in the hands of the people, and I this is well worthy of favorable considera-

on. I am sure the banker, merchant, professional an manufacturer, farmer, miner, artisan, meanie and falorer all have a community of intersactive and short of the special promote. In the language of enjamin Franklin, "We must all hang together if Would not all hang separated." The country unot permanently prosper if any of the essential Greats are neglected or sacrificed. All legislation bould be for the greatest good of the greatest gumber.

With the greatest confidence in your wisdom is in your patriotic devotion to the work in hand, now announce the convention ready for any busies which may be brought before it. What is your

Governor Stanard's recommendations that the greenbacks should be retired, that National banks should be permitted to issue notes up to the par value of bonds deposited to secure their should be prohibited in the interest of a sadmirable Senator. I am glad to hear of his suc payment, and that paper notes of less than \$5 or re general use of silver, met the general ap-

proval of the delegates! The committees provided for in the report of Continued on Seventh Page.

THE DAMARA FIGHTS GALLANTLY TO SAVE THE DURHAM CITY.

HALIFAX-THE OTHER STEAMER APPAR-ENTLY DRIFTS SEAWARD-A FURIOUS

Halifax, Jan. 12.-The disabled steamer Durham City, and the steamer Damara, by which she was being towed into Halifax, have had a terrible struggle with the elements off this harbor all day. The battle has apparently ended in the Damara herself being crippled. The most furlous snowstorm of the winter has raged from early morning, when the two steamers were approaching the harbor, until this afternoon, and a flerce gale blew on the coast.

Nothing could be seen of the two steamers during the morning, owing to the thick snow, but when the weather cleared they were sighted a long distance east of the mouth of the harbor held in the same place last December. The dec- making a brave fight against the strong wind erations were much more moderate, however, that faced them. The Damara had evidently held on to the disabled Durbam City all through the struggle, but they were making very slow headway. When the gale moderated sufficiently a tug was dispatched to meet the steamers, and reached them late in the afternoon.

Shortly after dark the Durham City and Damara parted company, and the tug was seen to take hold of the Damara and start with her toward the harbor. The distance between these two and the Durham City gradually increased, and those on shore were surprised to find that the latter was apparently going seaward.

At 10 o'clock to-night the Damara and the tug boat were entering the harbor at slow speed, while the Durham City seemed to be eight miles

Shortly after midnight officials of the Furness Line reached the city in a small boat, and said that the Damara lost the Durham City by the breaking of a steel hawser, which became tangled in the former's propeller. She was towed to a safe anchorage at Burcell's Cove near the mouth of the harbor, and left there The tugboats then started to overtake the Dur-ham City, which drifted eastward after the accident. They are not likely to get hold of her until morning.

FOUR KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

instruction adopted at a preliminary conference BUILDINGS OF THE COLUMBIA POWDER COMPANY NEAR PITTSBURG BLOW UP-A GREATER CALAMITY NAR-

ROWLY AVERTED. Pittsburg, Jan. 12 .- At 9:15 o'clock this morn ing the tankhouse of the Columbia Powder Company, situated in a hollow one-half mile back from the Ohio River, and midway between the boroughs of Shousetown and Shanopin, blew up. Five minutes later the storage-room, in which was stored a large quantity of explosive ma-

KILLED. STACKNEY, L. E., proprietor of the works, aged forty MCLOSKEY, Peter, aged thirty-eight years, single, of

Rose, aged twenty years, Coraopolis, INMAN, Mattle, aged fourteen years, Coraopolis. INJURED.

CRANE, Watter, aged thirty two years, married of Shan-opin; terribly injured, but may recover, By almost superhuman effort the flames were controlled before the glycerine magazine ignited, and a more serious catastrophe was averted. There were several hundred pounds of explosives

stored in the magazine. All of the killed and injured were employes of the company.

The factory, with the exception of the glycerine magazine, was totally destroyed. The homes of Irwin. Porter, Houghton's barn, Hart's house. pointed William E. Dodge, of New-York, and shattered by the explosion, and not a window re N. L. Crawford, of Texas, a committee to escort Governor Stanard to the platform. Mr. Stanard began by reviewing the steps which led to the convention. He then said:

shattered by the explosion, and not a window remains in the vicinity. The first threatens destruction to much other property near by.

The fragments of Stackney and the two Inman sisters, and the body of McCloskey were taken to Coraopolis, where the inquest will be held. The cause of the explosion will probably never

THOMAS HENDRICKS'S SAD END.

ONCE AN ASSOCIATE AND FRIEND OF JAY GOULD HE DIES A PAUPER,

Chicago, Jan. 12.-Thomas Hendricks, seventy years old who died at the County Hospital on December 31, has been saved from a pauper's grave by his nephew, L. M. Fletcher, of San Francisco. Thirty years ago Hendricks was a broker in Wail Street, and was the friend of such men as Jay Gould, Russell Sage and "Jim" Flsk. He was known as a daring speculator, and carried through many deals of importance. He met reverses and then became eshe came to Chicago, and had lived here ever since caused Hendricks to take to drink, and for many

was proud, however, and would not accept charity from those who knew him in better days. He worked at anything he could get. For a time he delivered hats for a firm in Monroe-st. Then he found employment with an undertaker in Third-ave. Of late years he had worked in hotels as storekeeper and also at Mr. Hendricks was born in Vermont, and belonged

to one of the best families in the Green Mountain State. He received exceptional educational advantages, and when he went to Boston at the age of twenty he was well equipped for the battle with the world. He lived in Boston a few years, and then went to New-York, where he drifted into the brokerage business. For ten years he was a well-known figure in Wall Street, and was considered wealthy, fortune and then he became a wanderer.

Mr. Hendricks leaves a widow, three daughters and one son in Boston. Mrs. Hendricks and one of her daughters are in Europe at present. He also had a sister, Mrs. J. E. Fleicher, at San Diego, Cal.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HERE.

IN EXCELLENT HEALTH AND SPIRITS-A GOOD

WORD FOR SECRETARY OLNEY. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison came to New-York yesterday and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which he usually makes his headquarters when in this city. General Harrison travelled

But the ex-President did not seem to be lonesome when seen by a reporter of The Tribune in his

smile that was so infectious that Mr. and Mrs. Parker smiled too. They looked at the General admiringly, and his hearty, cordial way seemed to please them immensely. Everybody who saw him last evening congratulated him upon his appear

Mr. Harrison declined to talk politics. When told that his friend, Charles W. Fairbanks, had been nominated at Irdianapolis for United States Senator by the Republicans of the Indiana Legislature at their caucus last evening, the ex-President said,

"What do you think of the new treaty of arbitra-tion with Great Britain?" Mr. Harrison was asked.
"Olney has shown himself to be quite a states-man and diplomat," was the reply. But the Gen-eral could not be induced to make further com-

ACCUSED BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAD POSED AS A MODEL FOR HIM.

William Clark Noble, the well-known sculptor who has been employed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company in designing silver plate for the battle-ships New-York, Texas, Minneapolis and others, was arrested on a warrant yesterday and taken from his studio, at No. 114 West Eighteenthst., to the Jefferson Market Court. The warran for his arrest was obtained by Julia Adelaide Price of No. 48 West Ninety-eighth-st. She swore that she posed for him as a model, and became engaged to marry him, and in 1895 loaned to him sums unting to \$2,000, all the money she had in the world. Later he told her he had a wife living in Boston, and he refused to return the money had borrowed, she said.

Before he was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the afternoon, Mr. Noble said: simply a blackmalling case, and letters in the hands of my lawyers will prove I am telling the truth. on the contrary, I have given her thousands of dollars. I never promised to marry her, and never even thought of such a thing."

When Miss Price appeared on the witness stand she wore expensive clothes and was quite selfossessed. She swore she had loaned money to Mr. Noble in sums of \$50 to \$300.

Testifying in his own defence, Mr. Noble said he never had borrowed a cent from the young woman. He admitted that he and she had lived together as man and wife for almost the entire length of averaged \$8,000 a year, and that instead of getting any money from her, he had spent a good dea! of money on her, and had given her about \$5,000. "Why," said he, "I even paid for the clothes she

is wearing now, and they cost a pretty penny. Miss Price was again called, and she declared

LIVELY HARLEM RUNAWAYS. .

EXCITING SCENES CAUSED BY TWO FRACTIOUS HORSES.

Dr. R. W. Finley, of No. 219 West One-hundredand-twenty-second-st., and George Schaeffer, a horse dealer, of No. III West Thirty-second-st., had yesterday afternoon. Dr. Finley received a hurry call at 2 o'clock, and went to Quinn's livery stable, horse and buggy. The hostler, in his hurry, put the covered the mistake after he had got into his carriage, and ordered the bridle changed. The hostleremoved the bridle, leaving the horse unhitched The carriage upset at the street curve, and Dr. Finley was thrown out, but was no other horse, hitched to the delivery wagon of S commotion, and ran west to Lenox-ave, and then was captured and brought back. Policeman Mc terial, was also shattered by a terrific explosion. Cartney, who captured the runaway animal, hearing of the escape of Dr. Finley's horse, drove the team to Lenox-ave., where he found Dr. Finley's bined efforts of five men were necessary to take the doctor's horse back to the stable.

At 4 o'clock a bay colt owned and driven by Schaeffer, the horse dealer, got the bit between his teeth at One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and sorse dealer, who was driving on the avenue, inbridge station, at One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st. At One-hundred-and-fifty-third st. Schaeffer's horse swerved to the west, and threw the occupant out. The frightened animal dedged a number of trucks then swerved to the south, across some vacant lot then swerved to the south, across some vacant loss up to Seventhave, again, where it took to the pavement, and ran at a breakness pare until stopped by a number of citizens, at One-hundred-and-fifty-dirst-st. Polterman Harrold had just got his horse under way, in chasing the runaway, when schueffer was threat and side was the seventhal.

PASSENGERS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

s attached to a truck owned and driven by David Fink, of No. frightened by a woman bicyclist at One-hundredand-thirty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave., yesterday afternoon, and ran away. At One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, the horses narrowly escaped runsaw the danger they were in, and the gripman tightened the grip, causing the car to go on at double speed. Meanwhile the conductor closed the doors, preventing the passengers from rushing from the car. As it was, the horses missed striking the car by only about a foot.

There were many women in the car, and they were foremost in the rush toward the rear platform. The action of the conductor in closing the door doubtless prevented them from leaping from the car and sustaining serious injury. ning into a northbound cable-car. The passengers

REBELS ATTACK THE TOWN OF CANEY.

RODRIGUEZ EXECUTED FOR THE CRIME OF RE-BELLION.

Havana, Jan. 12.—General Toral reports that the rebels in strong force made an attack upon the town of Caney in the Santiago de Cuba province, but the troops under his command met the attack with a bayonet charge and repelled and dispersed the enemy.
Leocadio Rodriguez was shot at the Cabana fortress to-day for the crime of rebellion, and Claudio and Perez Mendel and José and Perez Garcia will be shot at the same place to-morrow for the same crime.

POLICE AND MILITIA FIGHT.

HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS AT THE INAUGURA-TION OF ILLINOIS'S GOVERNOR.

Springfield, Iil., Jan. 12.-Policemen and militia men attendant upon the inaugural ceremonies clashed on four occasions yesterday. The 2d Regiment, of Chicago, was mixed up in both affairs, and some of the men of the 5th Regiment had a band in the trouble. Clubs and bayonets were ned freely in the last combat, and the policement had to threaten to shoot before order was restored. Several policemen were struck with bayonets, but the injuries received were slight. A few of the soldiers were beaten with policemen's clubs, and they will undoubtedly be nursing sore heads when they arrive home.

The first clash occurred in the morning between Policemen Jones and Deecy and twenty soldiers There was an old wagon standing on the lot in which the militia were stationed, and the soldiers started to pull the yehicle into the street, which the police tried to prevent. One of the soldiers made an attempt to strike Officer Deecy with his bayenet, but the officer was too quick for him and with a hard blow in the face sent the soldier

apartments in the hotel last evening. He was receiving a call from Lieutenant Parker, of the United Stepe Navy, and Mrs. Parker.

General Harrison has not appeared in such excellent lexith in New-York in the last ten years, and he was in buoyant spirits when he welcomed The Tribune reporter.

"What brings me East this time?" he said, repeating the question asked him. "Only personal business, I assure you. Yes, I came on alone. I had no need of a secretary or attendants."

"What stay will you make in New-York?" the expresident was asked.

"A couple of days, I think," he answered, with a smile that was so infectious that Mr, and Mrs. part of next.

A TRUE BILL AGAINST IVORY. London, Jan. 12.-The Grand Jury in the Central 'riminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day returned a true

London, Jan. 12.—The Grand Jury in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day returned a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of New-York, who was arrested in Glasgow in September last on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion.

A MERCHANDISE CHARGE ABOLISHED.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Carlisle has abelished the charge of eight cents a package on dutiable merchandise transported in bond from one port of the United States to another. This charge has been made since 1875, and has been a source of many protests and much annoyance to the Department. It has not been collected at all the ports, and was originally intended only to cover the expense of scaling and cording the packages, which is now merely nominal.

FOR MONETARY REFORM. TWO STEAMERS IMPERILLED. WILLIAM CLARK NOBLE ARRESTED. HOT WORDS IN THE HOUSE. RUSSIA DEEPLY CONCERNED. TRADITIONS SET AT NAUGHT

ANOTHER REMARKABLE SPECTACLE ON THE FLOOR.

MR. JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA, CONFESSES AN OLD OFFENCE, FOR WHICH HE HAS MADE RESTITUTION-A BITTER EXCHANGE

> OF PERSONALITIES WITH HIS COLLEAGUE, MR. MAGUIRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 12.—A member of Congress acknowledging on the floor to his brother-members and to the galleries that he had been guilty of a violation of law, and had been indicted for it, was the remarkable spectacle presented in the House of Representatives to-day. The aftermath of the debate on the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill was raked over and aired by Messrs. Johnson and Maguire, of California. The former was a stanch advocate of the measure, and the latter was an equally earnest and bitter opponent. In the course of the general debate Mr. Johnson delivered a speech in which he violently assailed Mr. Hearst, of "The San Francisco Examiner."

The language he used and the charges themselves were bitterly resented by Mr. Maguire, who had prepared a speech against the bill. To this he added a few paragraphs in which he attacked, by innuendo, the personal character of Mr. Johnson, and branded all the accusations against Mr. Hearst and himself as "absolutely and maliciously false." This part of the speech he did not get time to deliver on Saturday, but under the general leave granted to members to peared in that publication this morning. It may be added that Mr. Maguire's intention "to roast Johnson" was somewhat widely advertised, and the latter asserted to-day that the speech was published in full in Mr. Hearst's San Francisco newspaper before it appeared in "The Record."

MR JOHNSON'S CONFESSION.

Mr. Johnson felt that he could not afford to ignore such an attack on himself, especially one that had not been openly made, and to-day he sought and obtained leave to reply to it. Nearly everybody seemed to know what was coming and when he took the floor he faced an attentiv-House. As an orator he possesses considerable magnetism, and he has always been able to command attention when he has addressed that body. It was evident to-day that he spoke under the pressure of strong emotion, and several times he hesitated and his voice broke and faltered.

when he was twenty-two years old-he had committed an offence for which he was indicted in the town where he was born and in which he offence was, but his old schoolmate and friend from boyhood, Colonel Poole, of the Syra cuse district, did say. It was forgery. Johnson removed to California soon after the indictment was found, but he vehemently denied that he had ever concealed or sought to con-

He had made complete restitution, he said and this statement was corroborated by Colone Poole, and he had ever since been able to hold up his head in his native town, which he had visited nearly every year during the last twen ty-five years, and where he was warmly esteemed by many who knew all about his early troubles and disgrace. In California, and especially in Sacramento, where he had lived for more than thirty years, and where all the facts more than thirry years, and where all the facts respecting his early life were known to every-body, he had been repeatedly elected to office by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, as well as by his brethern of the order of Odd Fallows and of several other orders to which he re-

MR MAGRIRE RITTERLY ATTACKED nature, Mr. Johnson turned toward Mr. Maguire, who sat not far distant and poured on him a torrent of invective the like of which is seldom heard in the House of Representatives. Inlatter's attack on him, and especially the manner of it, he repeatedly characterized as "unmanly, indecent and cowardly." He several
times referred to ais colleague as "the person
who represents the IVth District," and once he
called Fim "this human hyena," without being
called to order. In truth, Mr. Johnson's frank
confession and his recital of the persecution to
which he said he had been subjected on account
of his advocacy of the Funding bill, as well as
his denunciation of the "underhanded" attack
on himself, had captured the sympathies of the
House, which is swift to resent unfair methods
of attack on one of its members, and several
of his periods were greeted with general and
generous applauss.

In the course of his speech he referred to Mr.
Cooper, of Wisconsin, who, in the debate on
Priday, had denounced him on account of his
violent assault on Mr. Hearst, and exclaimed.
"If the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Cooper,
or the gentleman from California, Mr. Maguire,
thinks I am cowardly, let either repeat to me
outside this chamber what he said inside, and
his curiosity will soon be appeased."

During the delivery of Mr. Johnson's philippic
Mr. Maguire sat silent and apparently unmoved,
but as soon as he began his reply it was evident
that the shafts had struck home. He declared
that he had never said behind any man's back
what he was afraid to say to his face, and then
he explained why his attack on his colleague
had not been made in open House and in his
presence, instead of through the medium of
print. Mr. Maguire's speech was devoted chiefly
to a denial of the charges against himself and
to a further defence of Mr. Hearst

EXPUNGED FROM \*\*THE RECORD.\*\* latter's attack on him, and especially the manner of it, he repeatedly characterized as "ur

EXPUNGED FROM "THE RECORD."

After a motion to refer the remarks of Mr. Maguire to a committee had been rejected, Mr. Poole moved that they be expunged from "The Record" in its permanent form, and the motion was adopted. In doing this, however, it was necessary to reproduce the objectionable remarks, so that they will appear in the permanent edition of "The Record" after all.

Mr. Towne, of Minresota, then moved that that portion of Mr. Johnson's speech which had provoked the attack on himself be expunged, and the motion was rejected by a small majority, probably on the theory that Mr. Johnson's language and charges were directed against a man who was not a member of the Houne of Representatives, and also because of the mode of Mr. Maguire's attack, which seemed to be regarded as even more culpable than the language he had employed. Outside of this incident the proceedings were tame. A number of bridge bills and other minor measures were passed and at 5 o'clock an ad-

urnment was taken until to-morrow. MISMANAGEMENT TO BE EXPOSED.

ERIE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE STEALINGS WILL BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. individual ocnnected with the management of th Eric County Aimshouse, or a civil suit against one or more individuals connected with the manage ment, will be commenced by the Good Government Clubs in the latter part of this week or the early

The special committee appointed by the clubs to investigate the management of the institution and the several abuses that are alleged to exist therein is said to be in possession of absolute proof of all manner of thefts. Who the accused persons are no members are willing to say, but they admit that they are in possession of the proofs, as re-

SHE MAKES CURIOUS INQUIRIES CON- HOW THE ARBITRATION TREATY CAME CERNING THE NEW TREATY.

ACCORDING TO "THE CHRONICLE" OF LONDON AMERICA MAY NOW DEFY THE WORLD

SIAN INFLUENCE MAY BE DI-RECTED TO PREVENT THE RATIFICATION OF THE

London, Jan. 12.- 'The Chronicle's" Washington correspondent telegraphs that Russia has been most keenly anxious to obtain knowledge regarding the treaty of arbitration just signed by the representatives of Great Britain and the United States. He says that during the negotiations the Russian Minister to the United States asked Secretary Olney whether it was a treaty of offence and defence, and whether it committed the two countries to an

Mr. Olney, according to the correspondent, replied that in the ordinary diplomatic acceptance of the term it was not such a treaty, but it was an alliance with Great Britain in support of the Monroe Doctrine, Great Britain, the terms of the Venezuelan treaty, having acknowledged the validity of the Monroe Doctrine, which hitherto she had affected to regard as merely the ipse dixit of the United States, not having the force of international

"The Chronicle" vouches for the correc of the foregoing, and asserts itself to be in a position to declare that the American Executive holds that with Great Britain's support the danger of European interference in the Western Hemisphere vanishes and the United States becomes supreme. This, the paper says, was one of the chief reasons that caused the United States to endeavor to secure the treaty. The American Government new does not fear that

any power will question the Monroe Doctrine.
It adds that Russia more than once offered assistance to the United States when the relations with Great Britain threatened to become ruptured. The Secretaries of State recognized that the offers were not prompted so much by friendship for the United States as by enmity for England. If Russia has any influence in Washington it will be directed to preventing the ratification of the treaty by the Senate.

HENRY WHITE GIVES A DINNER.

SENATOR WOLCOTT MEETS SOME DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMEN IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 12.-Henry White, formerly Secretary of the America's Legation here, gave a dinner to a number of distinguished public men last night. with the object of enabling them to meet Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interest of bimetallism. Among thos present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Serétary of State for War; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Government leader in the House of Commons: Lord de Rothschild; William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Herbert Asquith, formerly Home Secretary.

THE ILL-FATED NIGER EXPEDITION.

ALL, THE WHITES AND 243 NATIVE CARRIERS KILLED-ONLY SEVEN KROOMEN ESCAPE-

THE MURDERERS TO BE PUNISHED. London, Jan. 12.-Dispatches received at th Foreign Office this morning confirm the previous eports of the massacre by wild tribesmen in the territory of the King of Benin of the members of a British expedition, which left the coast of Upper Guinea on January 1, intending to proceed to Benin, in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

The confirmatory reports say that all of the whites comprised in the expedition, together with 243 native carriers, were killed, and that only seven Kroomen escaped. The expedition consisted of Acting Consul-General Phillips, Major Copland Craw ford, Captain Belsragon, who was the commandan of the force of the Niger Coast Protectorate; Cap-tain Maling, belonging to the same force; Messrs Campbell and Locke, Consular officials; Dr. Elliott, Messrs, Powis and Gordon, civilians, and a number of Kroomen and native carriers.

BRITISH GUIANANS SATISFIED.

THEY THINK ENGLAND HAS THE BEST OF IT IN

papers published since the agreement on the Venezuelan boundary question between this country and England reached the State Department to-day, dated as late as December 23. They show that the whole arrangement, particularly the fiftyyear clause, is highly satisfactory to the colonists, who consider that Great Britain has the best of the bargain in every way. While the ufterances are cautious, the papers express gratification. That Great Britain was able to secure its ends without any recognition of the Monroe Doctrine."

ANOTHER CALL FOR BRITISH CHARITY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ASKS THE LORD MAYOR OF TONDON TO OPEN A FUND FOR THE SUF-FERERS IN MONTSERRAT.

London, Jan. 12 - Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has asked the Lord Mayor of London to open a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent devastating flood in Montserrat, one of the British West India islands. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has informed the Lord Mayor, who a few days ago opened a fund for the famine sufferers n India, that the famine, including loss of revenue would cost the Indian Treasury between \$4,000,000 and 66,000,000. The money devoted by the Government of India to the relief of the sufferers pr vides them with a bare subsistence. The private subscriptions will be managed by a central committee in Calcutta. These funds will be devoted to providing comforts for the sick and aged, sup-porting children who have been made orphans by the familie, etc.

IS IT THE DREAD DISEASE?

A WOMAN ON BOARD THE IMPERATOR, QUARAN-TINED AT SUEZ, IS THOUGHT TO BE SUF-FERING WITH THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

from Bombay for Trieste, arrived here to-day, Among her passengers is an English woman who is ill, and whose symptoms aroused the suspicion that she is suffering with the bubonic plague, the disease that is now ravaging Bombay. As a measure of precaution the vessel was placed in quarantine.

SIR ELLIS A. BARTLETT, M. P., HONORED.

THE SULTAN DECORATES HIM IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SUPPORT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Constantinople, Jan. 12.-The Sultan to-day gave an audience to Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, a memher of the British House of Commons, who has been a persistent champion of Mis Majesty in England. At the end of the interview the Suitan con-ferred upon him the decoration of the Order of the Medjalish, in recognition of the support Sir Ellis has given him.

R. S. CHILTON BOUND FOR ROME.

CHIEF OF THE CONSULAR BUREAU ABROAD IN SPECTING THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Rome, Jan. 12.-Robert S. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau of the Department of State at Washington, who is on a tour of inspection of the United States Consular service, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. Mr. Chilton has alrive in this city to-morrow. Mr. Chilton has already inspected the American Consulates in the United Kingdom and France, and before his return to the United States will visit those throughout Europe and in India. China and Japan.

TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.
FLORIDA FAST LINE. Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Washington, Richmond, Charleston. 220 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.—(Advt.

TO BE PUBLISHED.

SECRETARY OLNEY EMPHASIZES HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE SENATE BY GIVING IT TO THE

CORRESPONDENT OF A LONDON PAPER

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 12.-There is an element of

irresistible humor in the prompt publication of the Arbitration Treaty which only those can fully appreciate who have noted the anxious care of former Secretaries of State and the members of the "deliberative branch" of Congress to keep the American public ignorant of things has not quite succeeded yet-it probably never will-in looking with philosophic calm or in a spirit of resignation upon what seems like a premature and wholly indefensable publication of a secret document, for occasionally the shock its sensibilities receive when a treaty finds its way into public print before official promulgation is strong enough to rouse it into setting on foot a solemn investigation. The last of these investigations was the result of the publication in The Tribune of an extradition treaty with Great Britain, as, indeed, a similar investigation some years before had been the outcome of the appearance in the columns of The Tribune of the more important treaty which submitted the Alabama claims to arbitration, and created the Geneva Tribunal.

Neither investigation led to any practical results, of course. In the one case the correspondent of The Tribune suffered for a short period the discomforts of Congressional imprisonment in the other, instigated by Mr. Dolph, of Oregon eighty or more full grown men swore each other with the executive sessions of the Senate. TRIFLING WITH SENATORIAL "COURTESY."

Secretary Olney punctures much of this mystery, using no plainer term for the present, with as much unconcern as he would display in taking a fish from the hook. He has already expressed his contempt for Congress by informing it that the Executive branch of the Government will snap its fingers at any resolution the two houses may pass, even though by a two-thirds vote, touching the recognition o Cuban independence. He now emphasizes that contempt by treading under foot the tenderest traditions of the Senate, and ignoring the muchprized privilege of closing its doors on the public and surrounding its deliberations with awe inspiring mystery. No Secretary of State be fore him has ventured to trifle with that delicate thing known as "courtesy to the Senate." No member of the Cabinet-certainly not Mr. Cleveland's-has ever hazarded taking so independent a step as publishing a treaty or any document of importance without first obtaining permission to do so at the White House. In respect to this matter, Mr. Cleveland seems to inspire in his Secretary of State no more awe than does Congress. What the Senate will do when it recovers from the shock cannot, of course, be surmised. It will be something terrible, no

But Mr. Olney is original as well as courageous. No such original as well as courageous. No such original conception, certainly, entered the brain of any of his predecessors and some of them might reasonably be considered distinguished—as that of choosing an English newspaper as the proper vehicle of communicating to the American public what he desires to say, or what he thinks it is entitled to know in regard to the conduct of foreign relations. The say, or what he thinks it is entitled to know in regard to the conduct of foreign relations. The method has possibly something to recommend it to Mr. Olney. It may even be assumed that it has decided advantages, or Mr. Olney would not be likely to employ it. A gentleman, indeed, of Mr. Olney's quick intuition, judging from many of his official acts, is apt to keep constantly in mind and give practical illustrations of the memorable proposition laid down by the late Preston B. Plumb in a moment of grim humor: "Public office is a private snap."

FURNISHED TO "THE CHRONICLE."

Whatever the motives of Mr. Olney, or the admunicating with the American public, it is known that the ink of the signatures to the treaty was solemn deliberations over the proposal to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty. before the correspondent here of "The London Chronicle" received a copy of the document from Secretary Olney. That he had the right to do so nobody will deny, of course. Mr. Low, the correspondent of "The Chronicle," is the correspondent likewise of "The Boston Globe," the Secretary's political home organ. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that Mr. Olney knew exactly what he was doing, even if he had never heard of the Plumb aphorism before. Mr. Low is to be congratulated, of course, and very deservedly so, for being in a position to "work the snap," and Mr. Olney is worthy of the highest praise for creating an element of hilarity in an otherwise dull and dreary situation.

Whatever criticism may attach to Mr. Olney's peculiar methods of letting his countrymen know what the State Department is occupied with, there is very great unanimity of opinion before the correspondent here of "The London

with there is very great unanimity of opinion that he has done a very wise thing in giving a black eye to the fetich of mystery-mongering. Most newspapers no doubt would prefer furnishing to their readers news touching the foreign relations of this country by way of London, than not furnish it at all. Why, then, find fault with Mr. Olney's peculiar methods?

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS.

WELCOMING THE "ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

LORD SALISBURY, SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND SECRETARY

OLNEY COMMENDED FOR THEIR SER-VICES-SENATOR WOLCOTT AND

London, Jan 12.-The signing of the arbitration treaty between the United States and England supplies the leading topic for editorial comment in nearly every London journal. The afternoon press profits by the exclusive publication of the text of fifteen articles of the treaty in "The Daily Chronicle's" largest type, and discusses the subject more intelligently, but possibly less hopefully than the morning journals, which, with a single exception, were in the dark. How "The Chronicle" obtained the text is a mystery which is not explained. The hiatus in the text of one article, for which the editor apologizes as the result of an accident, implies that the entire document was transmitted by cable from Washing ton, with an unfinished paragraph which could not be filled out. The precautions taken by the Foreign Office for guarding official secrets are so stringent that it is fair to assume that the leakage in this instance took place in Washington. "The Chronicle" to exultant over its triumph, and improves the opportunity for referring to its own services in the interest of the arbitration cause, which certainly were considerable.

Surprise and gratification are generally expressed over the unexpected fact that the operation of the treaty is not subject to exception or reserve, and that not even questions affecting national honor lie outside its scope. The treaty is so comprehensive as to provide for every possible emergency, but the text shows that the nogotiators themselves do not believe that arbitration will always be final. "The Westminster Gazette," by asserting that Secretary Olney might have disputed England's right to be in Canada at all under his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, attempts to furnish a claim which could not be submitted to arbitration, but